

ABSTRACT

The present inventors have now discovered that humans have a gene that encodes a novel protein of the thymosin β family. This novel protein, herein referred to as thymosin β 15, has the ability to bind and sequester G-actin, like other members of the thymosin β family, but unlike what is known about other members it also directly regulates cell motility in prostatic carcinoma cells. The present invention is directed to an isolated cDNA encoding the human thymosin β 15 gene (SEQ ID NO: 1) and have deduced the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 2).

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